UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS

FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

Report Upon the Relations of Foreign Trade to Domestic Industry and Internal Revenue.

BY STEPHEN COLWELL

The Ron. HUGH Mc CULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sin: The burden of heavy taxation being new to

pere are very much the largest consumers of commodities seming from large establishments.

Great manufactories more than double the productive power of a country, adding to manual labor the vast results of machinery and of water and steam power.

Our procress in manufacture, both in regard to quantity and chality, despite of difficulties, is far beyond any conception of those who have not, with adequate knowledge, observed it. Our appearority in invention in the style of execution, and in the varieties of our applications of machinery, cannot be denied. British manufactures, English bardware especially, have been almost expelled from our markets by superior articles of home production. Every year adds to the list of domestic manufactures, and proves our ability in a very short time, in favorable circumstances, to supply all our home wants, set only of the plainest, but the most elaborately artistic commodities.

time, in favorable circumstances, to supply an our nome wants, not only of the plainest, but the most claborately artistic commodities.

The career of great as well as small manufacturing is one which eminently suits the capacity and genius of our pecole; their success thus far, ander manifold obstacles, proves this. It suits our country, too, for every manufactory with its numerous operatives makes an additional market for our boundless agricultural domain. The first problem of our labor is a market for our agricultural products. Foreign countries will take our cetton and, when they need it, our wheat, but our manufacturing population will take their whole supply of all that field orchard, pasture, and stalls afford.

Two things are exsential to the success of manufacturing in this country. First, a ready market, for the daily expenditure is so great that rapid sales are necessary; and, second, fair prices, for the outlay is to large that the losses become heavy weekly, or even daily, if prices are not reminerative. Our success in manufacturing has not been attained but at an immense cost. We note the successes, but the failures and losses, if fairly summed up, would show a very small net gain. Individuals, firms, and companies have made great profus but as a whole there is reason to believe that the manufacturers of this country have never realized two per cent on their investments.

There is one consideration in fayor of the fallest manufac-

			Ameunt p
Years.	Population.	Total Imports.	Individua
1794	4,400,000	\$34,000.000	\$7.86
1795	4.600,000	69,700,000	15 15
1796	4,700,000	81,400,000	17,30
1798		68,500,000	23,70
1801		111,300,000	20,20
1803	5,800,000	64,600,000	11.10
1805	6,200,000	120,600,000	19.40
1807		138,500,000	21.00
	9,100,000	121,700,000	13.36
1891	10,000,000	62,560,000	6.25
1890	10,200,000	83, 200, 000	7.16
1905	11,200,000	\$6,300,000	E.60
1830	12,800,000	70,800,000	5,53
1631	13,200,000	103,100,000	7.61
1995	15,000,000	149,800,000	9.92
1836	15,300,000	189,200,000	12.40
1938	16,200,000	113,700,000	2.00
1690	16,500,000	162,000,000	9.75
1949	18,000,000	100,000,000	2,55
1847	20,780,635	146,545,638	7.05
7848	21,413,890	154,998,928	7.94
1640	21,956,945	147,857,439	6.76
1950	23,246,301	178, 138, 318	7.65
1051	24.250,000	916,994,933	F. 91
1010	24,500,000	919 945 442	6.70
1609	25,000,000	267,978,647	10.50
1964	25,750,000	304,502,381	11.84
1655	26,500,000	261,468,520	0.68
7454		314,639,942	11.49
1057	28,500,000	360,890,141	13.02
	29,500,000	282,613,150	9.58
34740	30,385,000	338,768,130	11,13
4000	* 21 000 000	362,163,941	11.67
	31,000,000		
THEOGRAPH ATHER 15	54.5. with the Rate	of Increase or 1	Decrease fro

Years.	Total Imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
1864.5	\$261,468,590		-
1865-6	314,639,942	.20 per cent	
YH345-7	360, 890, 141	.14 per cent	-
1837-8	282.613,150		.25 per cer
1858.0	338,768,130	.20 per cent	
1859-60	362 163 941	. 7 per cent	
1860-61	359,075,535		. 3 per cer
1661-9	205,819,823		.43 per cus
1900.3	959,187,587	.22 per cent	

new-york Dally Tribune, should be the second the product is as we containly object to the lawer rate contains the compolar for longering the form of the compolar for the product of the contains the contained before the

manufactured commodities enhanced by the high price of labor, it might furnish ground of complaint on the part of those who esjoy no benefit, directly or indirectly, from high wages. The claim or sometimes heard for cheap goods from abroad is virtually a claim of for low-priced labor—it is a claim for jie European system of labor instead of the American. It is a claim of for a change which cannot be made, for the people will not submit to it. It is a claim for a change which if it could be made, would reduce our working classes to the utmost decits of distress before it could be accomplished.

It should be kept in mind that this foreign competition does not inflict damage by the quantity of commodities it furnishes, but by their price. All Europe could not spare us what we require of articles which are there made much cheaper than they can be furnished here. We make, as already mentioned, about nine-tenths, and are furnished with one-tenth of our consumption from abroad. The trouble comes from a law of prices which results in this, that the surplus only of the production of foreign nations is sent here to be sold. Foreign manufacturers having frequently more goods than they can sell in their own markets at fair prices, send them to this country, our prices being the highest in the world. If this surplus were forced on the markets where it is produced, it would break them down. It is deemed better by these foreign producers to make forced sales in this country.

Neither is it the goods imported from abroad by our own merchants which makes this foreign competition so unab dreaded, but it is the commodities sent hither by foreign manufacturers or merchants to be sold at the best price that our anotion markets afford, which break down our markets and reduce the price of goods here to such an extent as to inflict heavy losses, and keep the markets in a state of fuccion.

If your manufacturers are sending hither, though with that trregularity which oharmaterizes foreign trade, to the value of shoots, and manufacturer

nue to simulate, sustain and increase productive power, as it is to impose taxes and distribute the burden with impartiality and skill.

It seems now to be an imporative necessity to increase the duties upon foreign commodities, competing with our own, especially in those departments of industry upon which we depend for more than three fourths of our consumption. It is indispensable that these branches be kept in fail vigor and active operation, lest, if the home supply should dismiss, prices both at home and abroad should be largely advanced.

The internal taxation has, in a large number of case, partially or wholly neutralized the discrimination heretofore made in favor of our own laboring classes.

The high price of gold is failing now to exercise its past influence in the repression of over-importation. Imports are already immense, and all indications, as well as accounts lead to the belief that they are to be large beyond all precedent. The gold duty is beginning to be no barrier, for the goods are sold at a great advance for currency, and our gold-hearing bonds become virtually the medium of remitrance. Thus, a door is opened by which commodities may be poured in upon us in quantities sufficient to reduce prices far below the rate at which our laborers can afford to produce them. This will diminish the Internal Revenue to as amount very far beyond the increase of duties upon importation.

It is only necessary that the duties upon imports should be so regulated as to prevent our ports of entry from being flooded with goods not imported by our own merchants with their full knowledge of the wants of the country, but commodities sent hither by foreign manufacturers and speculators, with the double purpose of realizing a profit upon our financial position and of overwhelming our domestic industry—that industry which suffers even when threatened,—which we can not afford to put in peril, much less to see overthrown, even for a year.

The experience we had in this country of the bad working of our appraisement sy

double the	rate of the first 4,000,0	O. The nax	manutactures
. The foll	lowing table exhibits the pr	oportion of our	consumption of
	lmports consumed.	Population.	Consumption per Capita.
Year. 1852		24,604 261	7.95
W Charles	250,420,187	25,342,388	9.88
1854	279,712,187	26, 102, 659	10.71
1855	233,020,927	26,885,738	8 67
I A COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	298,261,364	27,692,310	10.77
1857	336,914,524	98,323,079	11.81
	251,727,008	29,378,771	8.57
	317,873,033	30,260,134	10,50
	335, 220, 919	31,429,891	10,66
1861	315,004,728	22.373,368	9,73
	710 x0078		9.92

Six: A correspondent who proclaims himself an adherent of the cause of Maximilian, and who says he has just arrived here from Lower California, mourns in your paper of Welnesday, to the extent of half a column, that a territory, amounting in extent to more than all New-England, should be "alterated from our next-door neighbor" (Maximilias) for

Assistant-District Attorney R. C. Hutchings moved on the

case of William Conter, was watchessed, on the 14th of February last, in Thirty-fifth-st., while engaged in the perpetration of a burglary.

William T. Kintzing, jr., and William V. Simpson, appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Counsel for the prisoner selected a jury, very soon after which, Mr. Hutchings opened the case for the Poople, and called several witnesses in support of the charge.

Afthe Birmingham testified that the prisoner came heme to his house on the 16th of February, having in his possession a belie of silk, which he said he had stolen, he said they had killed the private watchman in Thirty-fifth-st, that they had killed the private watchman in Thirty-fifth-st, that they had killed the private watchman in Thirty-fifth-st, that they had killed the private watchman in Thirty-fifth-st, that they had killed the private watchman in Thirty-fifth-st, that they had killed the private watchman in the would not go, and they killed him. Witness further said that the prisoner buroed up a large portion of the silk and the rest he said he had sold to a man named Courts, who keeps an English ale house in Thirty-titles.

M. Dyn the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Kintzing it appeared that the prisoner had been living apon hard terms with his mother-in-law and during her examination she said she "would hang him" and she otherwise exhibited much feeling against the prisoner.

D. Smith, officer of the Twentieth Precinct, testified: I arrested the prisoner upon a charge preferred against him by his mother-in-law; in his possession I found a card of Courts, in Thirty-nith-st., upon whose premises I found about 84cm worth of the stolen silk.

Cross-examined—Alice Firmingham, at the time she made has discioures, she was somewhat under the influence of liquor; the silk I found at Courts's was idendified as having been stolen some time before from another silk store.

Peter Sabosker testified. I am a conductor on the Tenth-ave, railroad, on the merning of the listh of February, at 5.10 oliook, four men got int

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